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Spear - Vermont - 1893.

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VERMONT

1893

VERMONT.....

"'Tis a rough land of rock and stone and tree,
Where breathes no castled lord nor cabined slave,
Where thoughts and hands and tongues are free,
And friends will find a welcome, foes a grave."

ARGUS AND PATRIOT PRINT, Montpelier, Vt.

A GLIMPSE

OF ITS

SCENERY....

AND

....INDUSTRIES

BY

VICTOR I. SPEAR

ISSUED BY THE
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
1893

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WINOOSKI RIVER NEAR MONTPELIER

INTRODUCTORY

THE only excuse offered for the preparation of these pages is the belief that Vermont has a history and tradition which it is an inspiration to study, and presents advantages and attractions which commend it to either the business man, the seeker of a home, or the tourist. An attempt has been made to call attention, by illustration and description, to a few of the prominent facts and features of the State. The illustrations are all made from photographs, and as correct as it was possible to obtain. The descriptive matter has been prepared with care, and is believed to be reasonably accurate. It is hoped and expected that many of the quarter of a million native Vermonters now living in other States will take an interest in the work, and if it is found that in the twenty or fifty years since leaving the State that some things have changed, that business is now being done in a different way, that new industries have sprung up, that the manner of living has changed, and that the Vermont of the present seems unnatural, they are assured that many things remain the same. The streams have neither cha their courses nor lost their beauty. The mou retain the same rugged and interesting outlines. hills have lost none of their former freshness, n valleys their peculiar charm. The water is as and sparkling, the air still laden with health and the winters as cold and the summers as delight ever, and will all seem to give a welcome greeti those who have once known them.

Though there may be some truth as applied t State, in the humorous statement of a recent wri to a certain Vermont town, "That the advance in ern civilization has done away with many of the liarities of the early days, and the people are g to be no better than their lowland neighbors, who fore no longer despise them," it is nevertheless that the Vermonter of today retains many of the acteristics of the early days, and this will never pear until the physical conditions of a State c leave their imprint on its people.

MT. MANSFIELD AND SMUGGLERS' NOTCH.

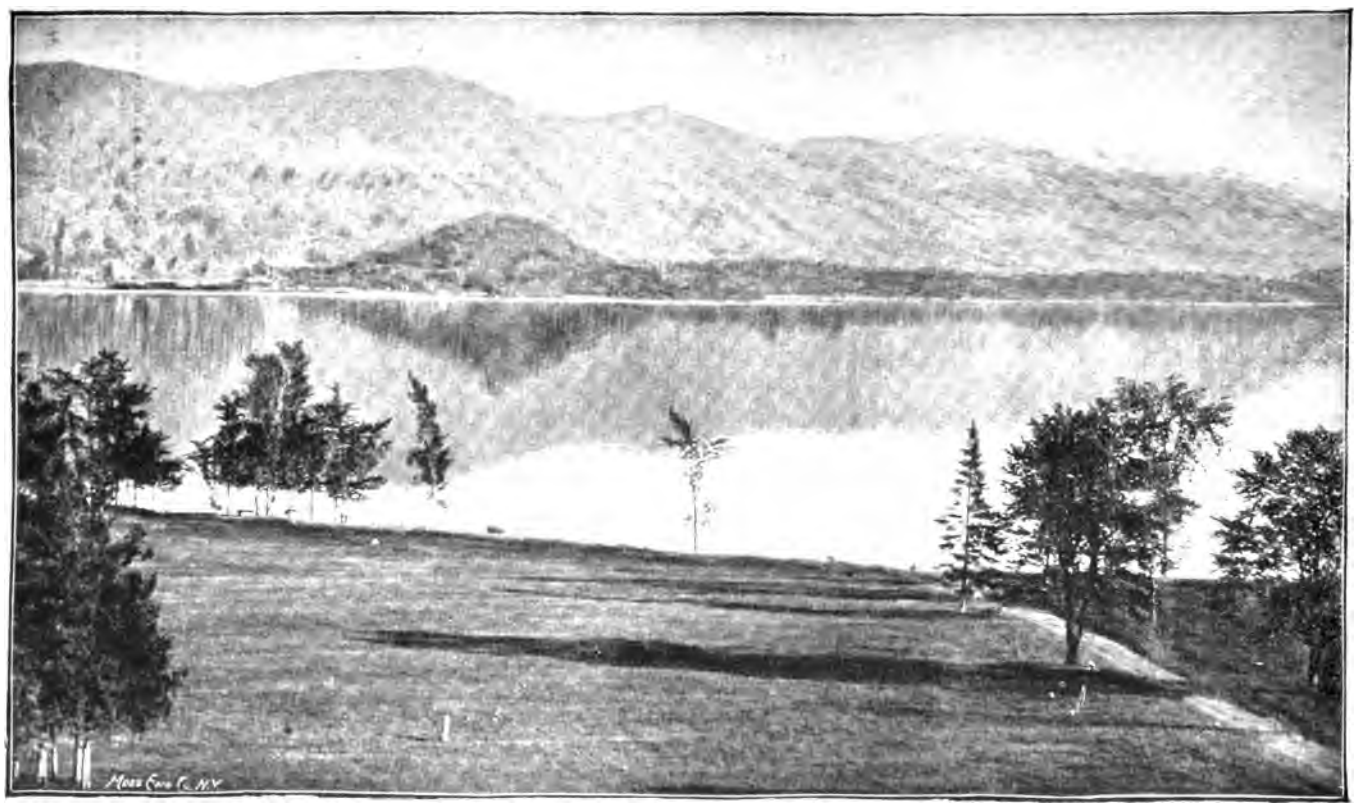
HISTORICAL

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

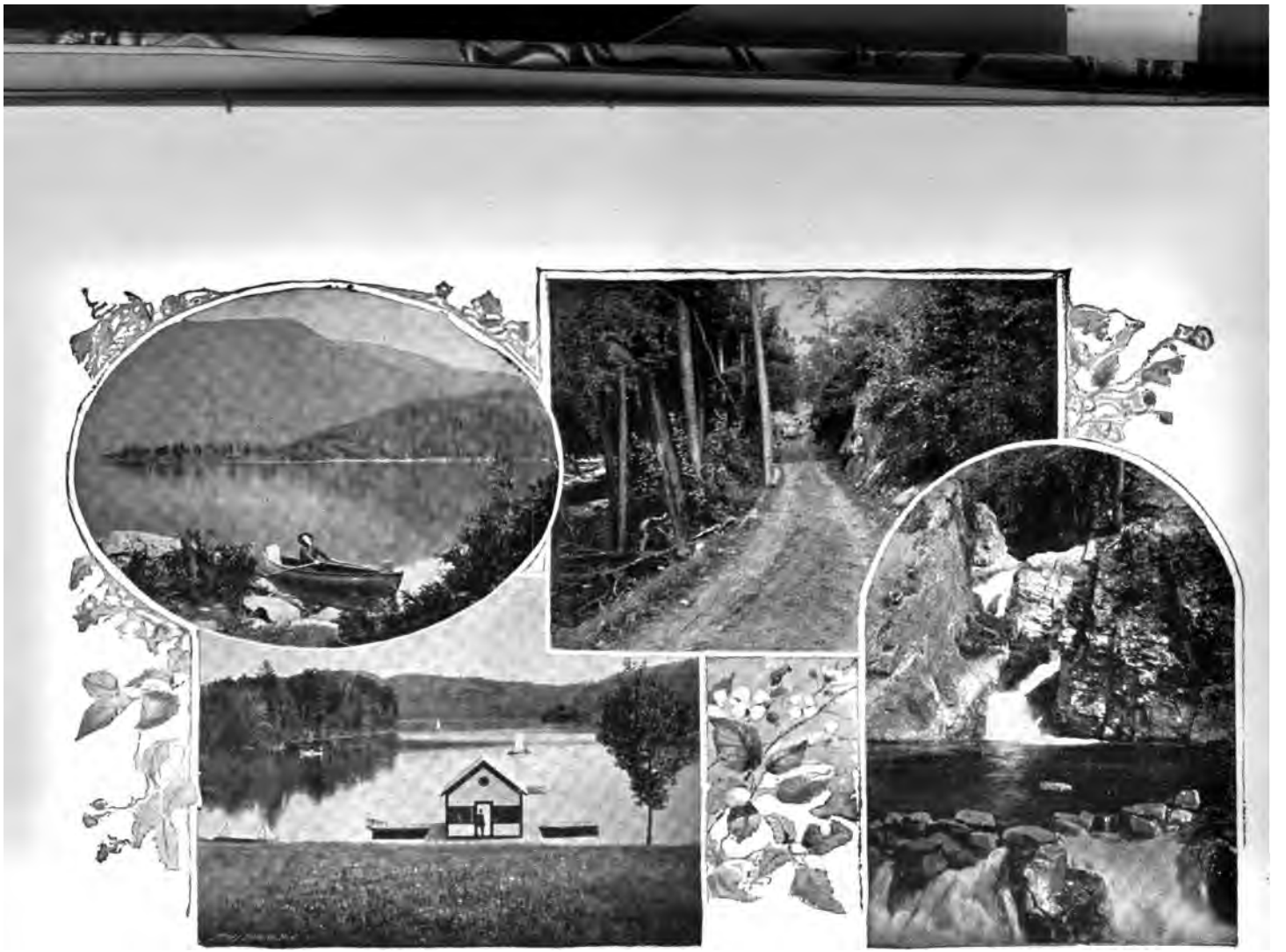
THOUGH it is not intended to dwell upon matters of history, there are certain periods and events in the past to which Vermonters always refer with justifiable pride, and a reference to which may help to a better understanding of the present. The first struggle of the early settlers with the forests that covered the country was quickly followed by a contest with the people of the adjoining territory, who undertook to get from them the lands that they had bought and improved. The resistance on the part of the settlers, under the able leadership of Allen, Warner and Baker, comprises a period of history possessed of romantic interest. The part taken by these same men a few years later in the war of the revolution, in which they bore a conspicuous part, and fought valiantly for the independence of the colonies, not knowing whether success in their efforts was to be to them an advantage or a loss, was an exhibition of faith in the final triumph of right and justice, which has seldom, if ever, been equaled. The wise course of Governor Chittenden, in so managing affairs as to bring out of this conflict an independent commonwealth, which was later admitted to all the rights of statehood, deserves all the words of praise that have ever been bestowed upon it. The present generation cannot over-estimate the debt that is owed to the pioneers, nor too often recall the sacrifice made in behalf of what seemed to them right and just. The motive and the conflict are well expressed in the following lines:

> "Fierce was thy long campaign
> For liberty, to gain
> A sure repose;
> Thy banner wide unfurled,
> Thou didst 'defy the world,'
> And thy stout weapons hurled
> 'Gainst all thy foes."

One of the first victories of the revolution was won by Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys at Ticonderoga. The first blood shed in that contest was the blood of a Vermonter, William French, at Westminster. On the fields of Hubbardton and Ben-



LAKE DUNMORE



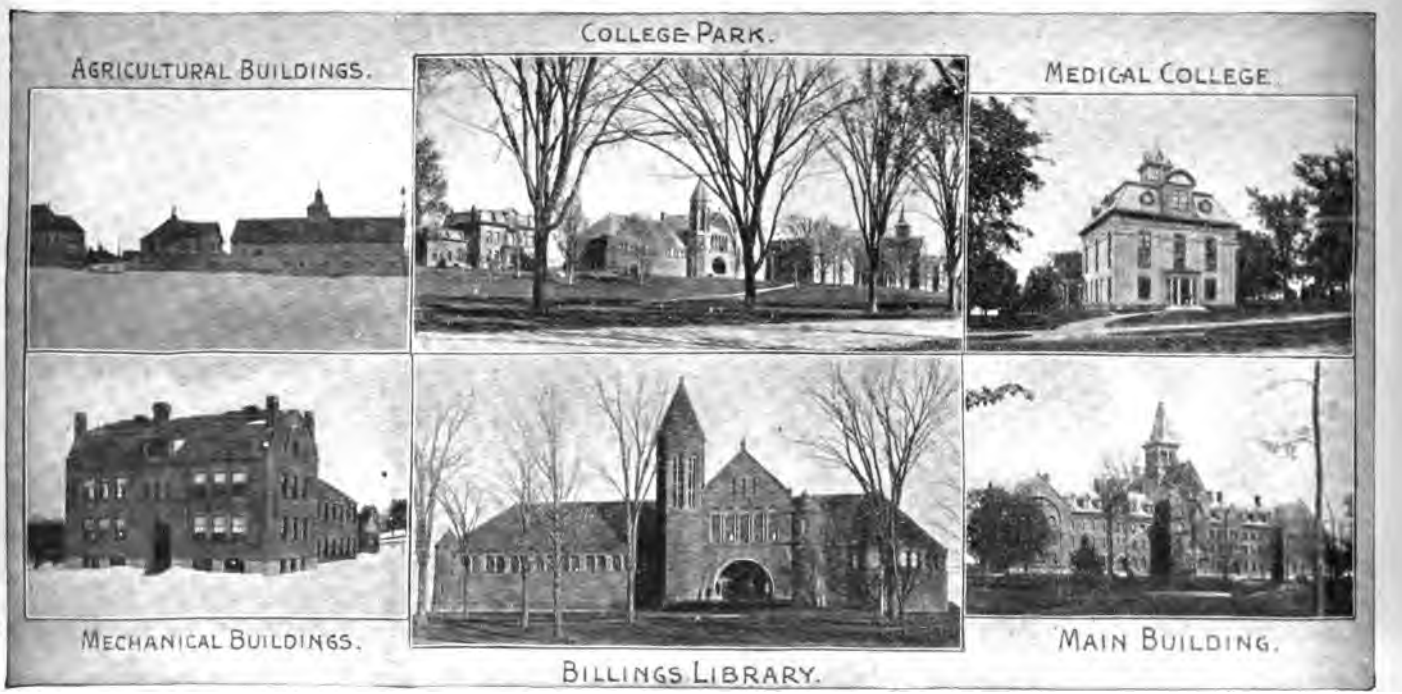
SILVER LAKE GROUP.

part of New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts to this territory resulted in making it an independent State, and the record made by the people of Vermont has justified its existence. Though small in area and traversed by mountains, having considerable of its 10,000 square miles unfitted for agricultural purposes, it has always preserved its place at or near the head of the column in all matters of development and improvement. And though from its small area it might easily be overlooked on the map of the United States, it is always prominent when one studies either the political, social, educational, or industrial condition of the country, and the imprint, Vermont, so often found, is always in connection with the best that has been accomplished.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

NO one living today can tell the story of Vermont from the beginning, for it is already far into the second century of its existence. Few now living can give personal knowledge of the industries of the State, and the manner of living in early times. The first work of the people, the felling of the trees that covered this territory, the burning of the logs to charcoal and ashes to be used as commodities of commerce, the clearing of this land and making it ready for the harrow and the crop of wheat, the slow and laborious process of removing the stones and stumps and making tillable fields, represents an amount of hard, untiring labor, which the present generation know nothing of, except as it is told by the oldest citizen, or learned from books.

While the farmer in early times was depending upon the sale of charcoal, potash, wheat, and potatoes for his principal income, the wife was utilizing the other products of the land, and was spinning the flax and wool which the farmer had raised, and with loom converting it into cloth, to supply the necessities of the household. Busy and toilsome were the days of the pioneers, and often the day's work extended far into the night. Meagre were the returns for this labor, but sufficient to raise up and provide for large families, which seldom lacked the necessities or knew the luxuries of life.



UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

EDUCATION.

FROM the earliest settlement of the State, Vermonters have taken great interest in the matter of education, and from the rude log school house with its hard benches, warmed by the open fireplace, if it can be said that it was warmed at all, in which the scholars were given the rudiments of an education by the faithful schoolmaster, who boarded around, and made his way through storms and snow drifts, often a mile or more to the scene of his labor, made his own fire, cared for the buildings, and taught six days in a week and as long as daylight lasted, receiving as compensation from $8 to $12 per month, to the conditions of the present, we find that progress here has kept pace with the advance in other directions.

In the early grants of land in the State a portion was reserved in each town for the use of schools, and this has been a perpetual income, as the lands were all rented, and the rents turned over yearly to the school fund. Today the schools are well maintained, and though suffering in some instances from lack of scholars, it is the purpose of Vermont to provide that each child raised upon its soil shall have the benefit of a free school to attend, within a reasonable distance, or if remote from school privileges, to provide for transporting to and from school.

The State goes further than to provide schools. It makes the attendance of children within certain ages compulsory, and provides punishment for the parent or guardian who neglects or refuses to send them. Though the common schools are the bed-rock upon which is grounded the educational system, and the schools from which a majority of the scholars receive all the privileges they ever acquire, there are provided excellent

HAYMAKING.

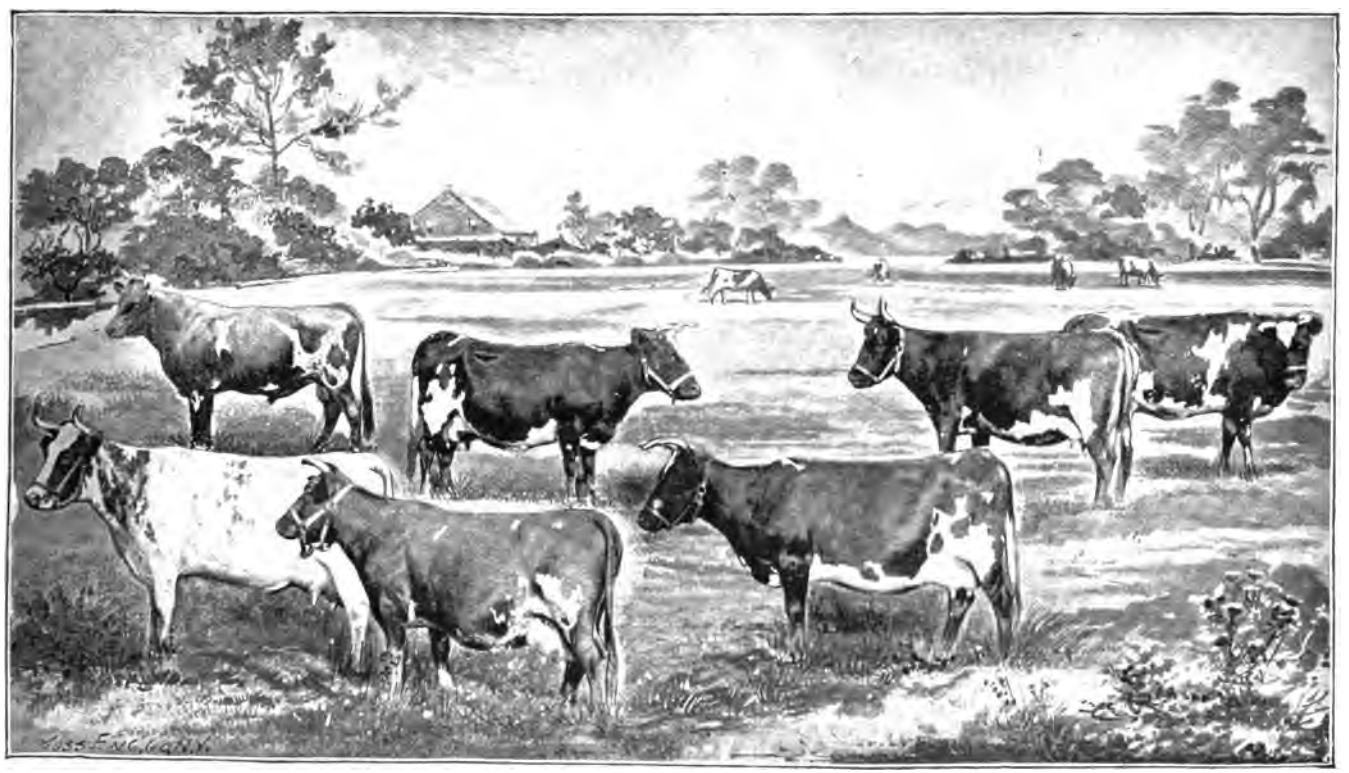
institutions for higher and professional training. The largest and oldest of these higher institutes is the University of Vermont, located at Burlington, which has connected with it the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and an excellent medical college. It has the several departments usually found at modern universities, embracing classical, agricultural, scientific, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, all of which are supported by an able corps of professors. Middlebury College at Middlebury was chartered in 1800, nine years later than the University of Vermont, but was the first college to graduate students, holding its first commencement in 1802. This college has a classical and scientific course. Norwich University was founded in 1820, and established at Norwich. It was removed to Northfield in 1866. The distinctive feature is its course in civil engineering and military science. Two hundred seventy-three commissioned officers from this institution served in the Mexican and civil wars. Besides its three colleges, Vermont has excellent schools for higher education located at St. Johnsbury, Saxtons River, Poultney, Peacham, Bakersfield, Burlington, Bellows Falls, Barre, Montpelier, South Woodstock, Lyndon, Derby, New Haven and Craftsbury, three normal schools for training teachers, at Randolph, Johnson and Castleton, and graded schools in nearly all the larger towns, in many of which students are fitted for a college course.

TEMPERANCE.

CLOSELY connected with the subject of education in the minds of Vermonters is the subject of temperance. Vermont was one of the first States to enact laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and makes temperance one of the subjects to be taught in the common schools.

For years the State has had a stringent prohibitory law, and the result of the efforts made on this subject has been to very greatly restrict the traffic. At the present time there are few violations, except in the larger towns, and here public sentiment is coming to demand a more thorough enforcement of the law; and where this is demanded the traffic cannot long endure, as Vermont law on this subject carries sharp and severe punishment.

The police regulations of the State are of the best. Ample provision is made for all offenders at the vari-



GROUP OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE

ous State institutions. The prison at Windsor, house of correction at Rutland, and reform school at Vergennes are ample in their accommodation for the needs of the State, and it is a matter of credit that they are not crowded with inmates.

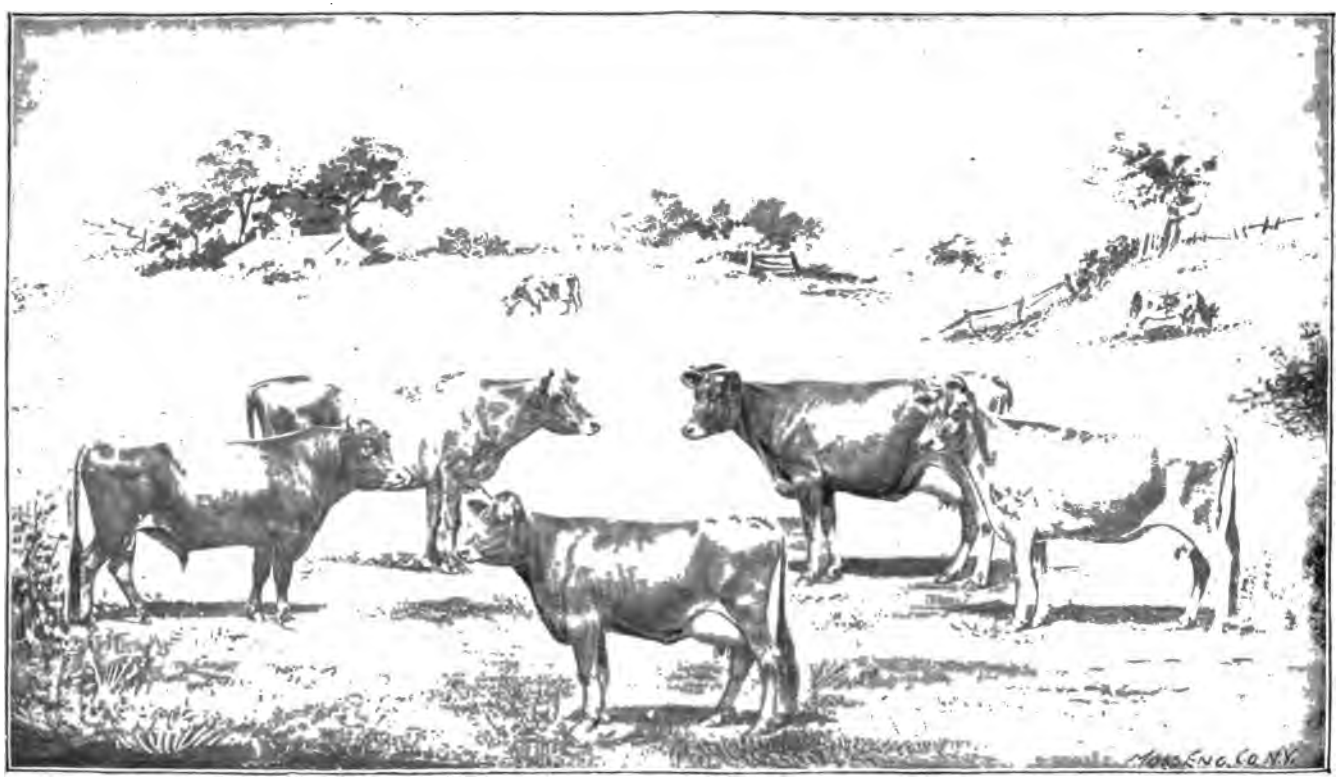
AGRICULTURE.

IN few places is it more literally true than in Vermont that agriculture is the foundation upon which all other industries are builded. Until quite recently agriculture has been almost the *only* industry of the State, and very great attention is given to the study of the best methods and the proper lines upon which to work in order to secure the best results. The farming land of Vermont is of great fertility, composed largely of disintegrated rock. It has an enduring quality found in few localities. After a hundred years of cultivation and continuous cropping, it is found, by consulting the census of 1890, that the record of its products takes a high place. In raising wheat only one State produced as much per acre; of corn, two States only exceeded Vermont's record; four States only produced more potatoes to the acre; in buckwheat only one State exceeded Vermont; five States produced more barley per acre; five States produced more rye per acre; one State more oats. Vermont occupies the first place in both quantity and quality of maple sugar produced. Taken as a whole, Vermont takes the first place in a general average of quantity and value of all these farm crops per acre.

From the census it also appears that the average value of farm crops for each person employed is $400, against an average for the United States of $289. It also appears that from 1880 to 1890 the taxable property of the State showed an increase of 86 per cent, the average for the United States being 43.46 per cent. Only sixteen of the States and territories showed as large an increase, and of these all except Florida were west of the Mississippi river, and had received large gains in population. Again, the census shows taxable property to each person in Vermont as $485.98, and an average for the United States of $387.62.

POPULATION.

THE consideration of the foregoing facts naturally leads to an inquiry in regard to the population of the State, and in this it is found that the State has



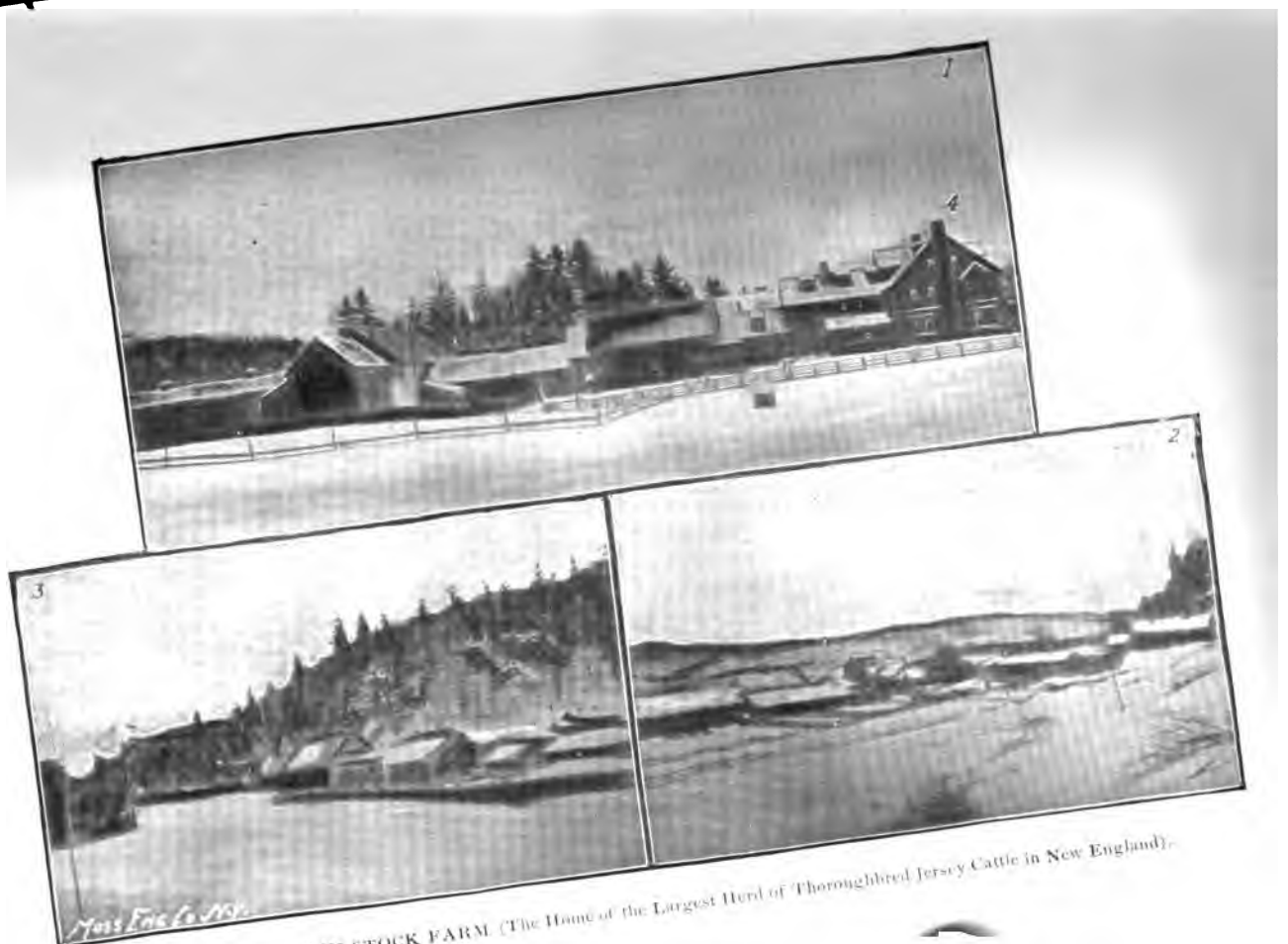
GROUP OF JERSEY CATTLE.

remained nearly stationary. The larger towns have nearly all showed an increase, and the smaller or farming towns have fewer people than ten or twenty years ago. Several causes have contributed to produce this condition, among which may be noted the large emigration that has gone out from the State to settle new territory. The building up of manufacturing and the development of mining and quarrying has tended to draw from the rural districts, and others have not come to fill the places made vacant. This has led to a scarcity of help among the farmers, and the partial or complete neglect in certain localities of good farming land. There has also come a change in the methods of farming, intensive taking the place of extensive methods, and by this means less land is required to produce the same amount than formerly, and this has put a portion of the larger holdings on the market. It is probably true that few localities can offer so good an opportunity to undertake farming on a small capital as Vermont.

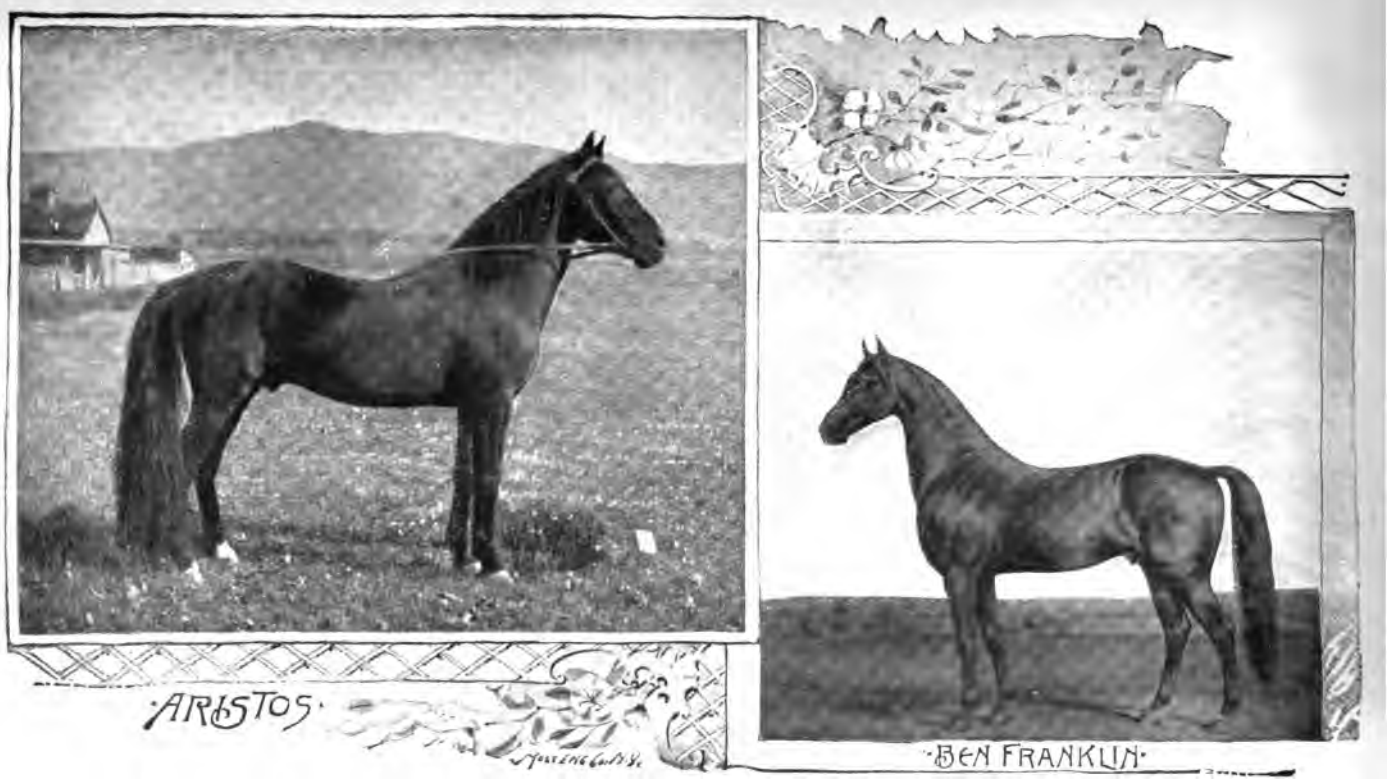
The Board of Agriculture has issued a catalogue this season, containing descriptions of about 200 Vermont farms that are at the present time without tenants, and on the market at a very low price. This pamphlet, as well as others issued in rec board, in which Vermont and its in scribed, will be sent to any who ma same to Victor I. Spear, Braintree, V

DAIRYING.

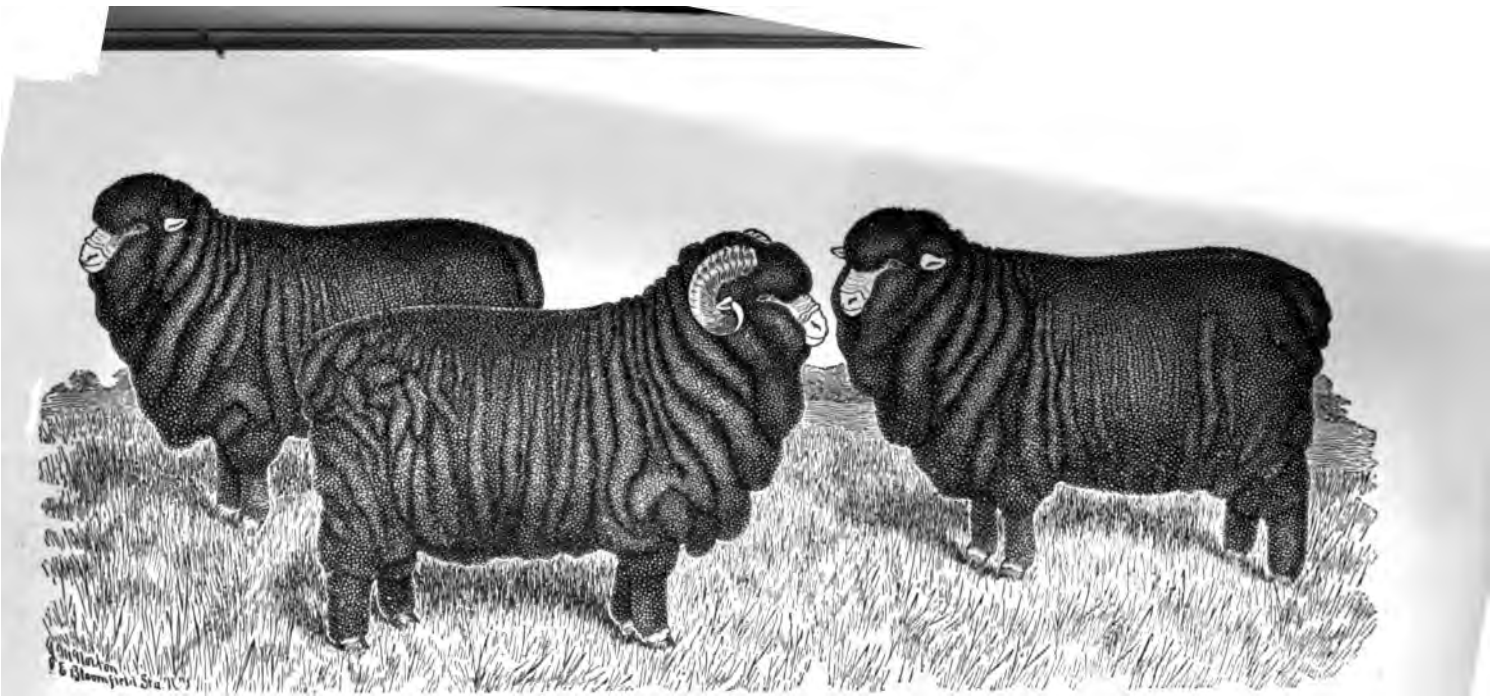
THE leading agricultural interest of present time is dairying, and th made in the past few years indicates tant future. The methods employed, the feed supplied, have all undergon tion. At the present time the majo produced is made up into its produ cheese in the private dairy, though t of creameries has gone forward at q within the past few years, and in r many been established as within t months. They are proving of great b to the dairyman with only a few c afford to give up his time to dairy w ator and cold deep setting systems ar the past year or two has witnessed a t



GREEN MOUNTAIN STOCK FARM (The Home of the Largest Herd of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle in New England).



SPECIMEN VERMONT HORSES.



VERMONT MERINO SHEEP, 1893.

Vermont has been found to be adapted for developing and perfecting animals of medium or small size, whether in horses, cattle or sheep, and the Morgan horse possessed just those qualities which were adapted to Vermont conditions. This blood has been sought for by the breeders of the country, and a large per [illegible] horses trace back to the Vermont Morgan, and from this blood have received much of that which is best. For a time Vermonters were inclined to neglect this stock on account of the demand for larger horses, and during these years of neglect a large proportion of this stock was sold, and has since laid the foundation for successful horse breeding in other States. At the present time great interest is

being taken in preserving what is left of this blood, and rapid advances have been made in the past ten years in producing a fine class of horses. For the class of horses termed "gentlemen's drivers" the Vermont Morgan horse has won the first place. In this blood is found united in a remarkable degree the qualities demanded—fair size, free action, great endurance, willing workers and intelligence. Vermont has at the present time some fine specimens of this breed of horses, two noted sires of the present day being shown in the accompanying engraving. Some intelligent breeders of this class of horses are receiving a liberal reward for their labor and skill, and it may be doubted if there is any department of agriculture offering better returns at the present time than intelligent effort in producing the horses demanded by men of wealth.

And it is a question hardly susceptible of doubt that in no section can this work be followed with more advantages than in Vermont. In Vermont one finds a climate exactly adapted to developing to the highest perfection. Feed, whether from pasture or meadow, rich in all the qualities of flesh production, lands to be bought at a low price, breeding stock available of the highest excellence, and the advantage of breeding on the same ground that has developed this particular class of horses—with these advantages in their favor, it is confidently expected that breeding superior horses in Vermont will increase, and thereby add to the prosperity of both the State and the breeders.

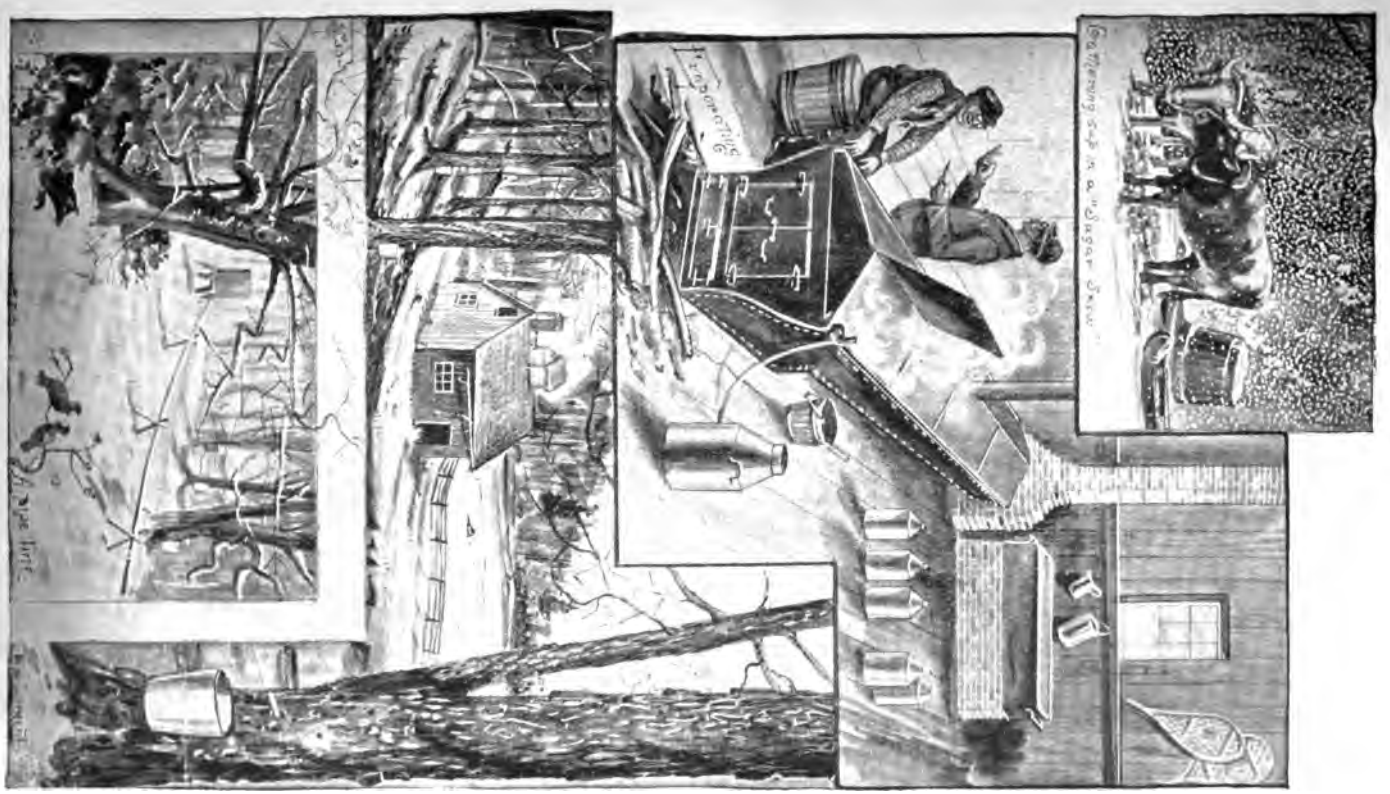
SHEEP.

THE history of sheep husbandry in Vermont extends back to the earliest settlements of the State. The wool formerly spun and woven in the homes of the early settlers, from which clothing for the family was provided, was raised upon the few sheep which every settler thought it necessary to own. From raising wool for the use of the family the industry extended, and wool was produced to sell to the local factories which came into existence, and from that extended until it became *the* source of income to the farmer. Oxen were kept to do the work, sometimes a horse by the more prosperous to take the family to church, a cow to provide milk and butter for the family, and the balance of the farm crops were mainly fed to sheep, and

the income from the sale of wool was almost the sole source of money revenue from the farm. This industry increased rapidly, and early attention was given to improving the quality and quantity of product per animal. This desire for improvement led to importing sheep from Spain for this purpose. Importations of the Spanish Merinos were first made early in the present century, and during the war with England the price of Merino wool reached the phenomenal sum of $2.50 per pound. Farmers were wild with desire to possess sheep, and especially Merinos, and prices for Merino stock rams reached to $1,000 per head.

Following this excitement, at the close of the war, a dead calm settled over the sheep industry for a time, and the thousand dollar sheep came to be sold at about a dollar per head, but still the number of sheep on the farms continued to increase, and in 1840 reached the number of 1,681,819, producing on an average 2.2 pounds of wool per head. In 1890 the number of sheep had decreased to 362,112, averaging 6.1 pounds per head. With only about one-fifth as many sheep, Vermont is producing two-thirds as many pounds of wool now as in 1840. These figures from our census reports are perhaps a sufficient commentary as to what the Merino has done in the way of improving the fleeces of Vermont sheep. Vermonters have found large profits in improving and developing the Spanish Merino, not only from increasing the wool product of their flocks, but also in supplying this stock to the flock masters of this and foreign countries.

In Vermont the Merino sheep found favorable conditions, and a people disposed to give them every advantage of skill and care; and there are in the State today many flocks that for more than half a century have been bred upon the same farms by the original owners and their descendants. This persistence and devotion to this stock, together with the favorable conditions of the State, among which may be enumerated soil, climate, water and feed, has placed the Vermont Merino in the front in every market, and the Vermont standard is more largely accepted in this and foreign countries than any other. Ample evidence to sustain this claim is found in the long list of gold medals and first prizes which have come to Vermont breeders from the international expositions held at Hamburgh, Philadelphia and Paris. Probably no business employing a like capital has ever brought to the State so much money as the Merino sheep.



MODERN SUGAR MAKING.

day and delivering to the evaporator, which is capable of reducing to syrup with great rapidity, the capacity varying with size of rig from 25 to 100 gallons per hour. By means of this frequent gathering and rapid boiling the sap is in contact with the air but a short time, and discoloring is prevented. Could sap be evaporated without exposure to the air and loss of time, the product would be almost absolutely white.

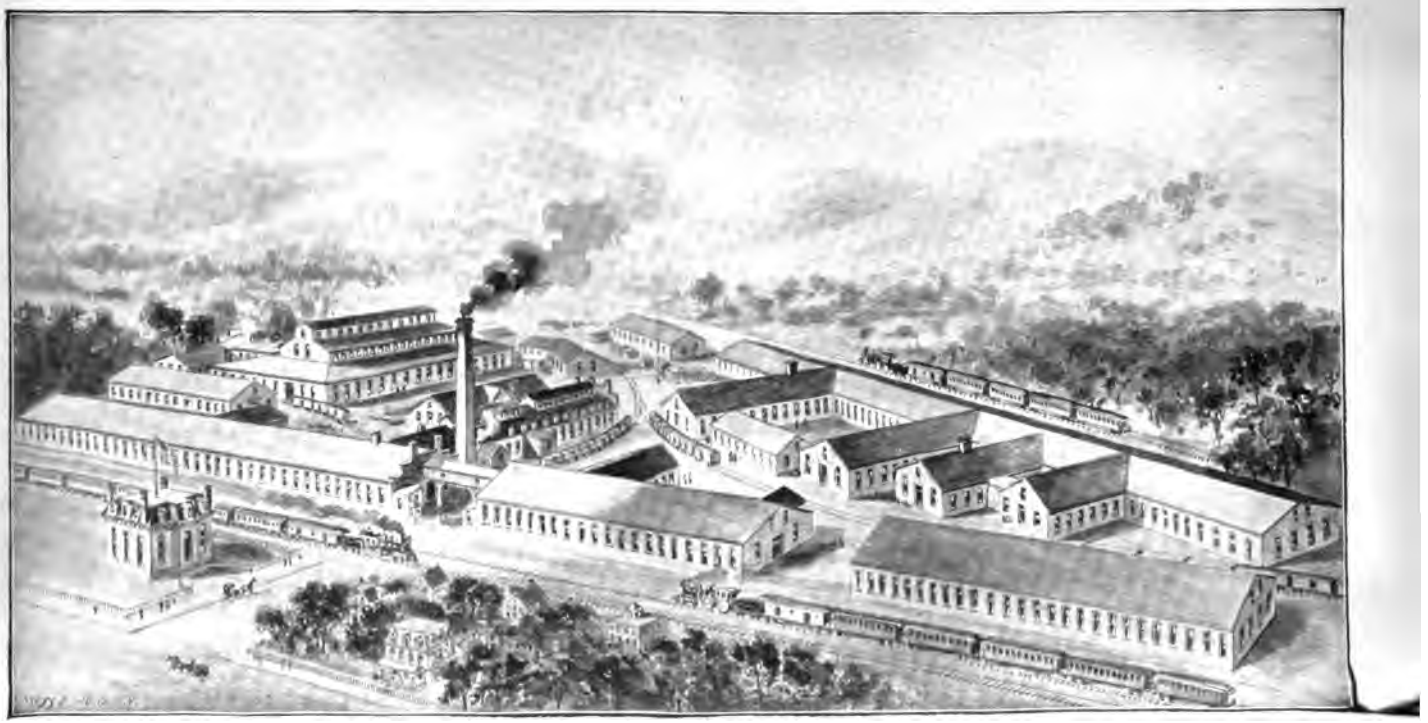
The market for this product has extended, and the uses for it multiplied. It is little used at present as a domestic necessity, but as a luxury, and large quantities are sold as maple syrup or honey, which is put in air tight packages and sealed while hot, and if properly put up will keep indefinitely.

Maple sugar is used extensively by confectioners for maple candy, by the housewife for making cakes, pies, cookies, etc., it giving a flavor for such uses superior to any other sugar. The demand for the maple product has given rise to much adulteration and counterfeiting, and it is probably true that there is more of the counterfeit than the genuine on the market. To protect their customers against fraud the Vermont maple sugar makers have formed an association, and adopted a trade mark for their goods which is protected by a copyright, and which can only be used under certain restrictions. Persons buying sugar or syrup bearing the label of this association, can be certain of securing a pure and first-class article. The names of the members will be furnished on application to the secretary, A. J. Croft, Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

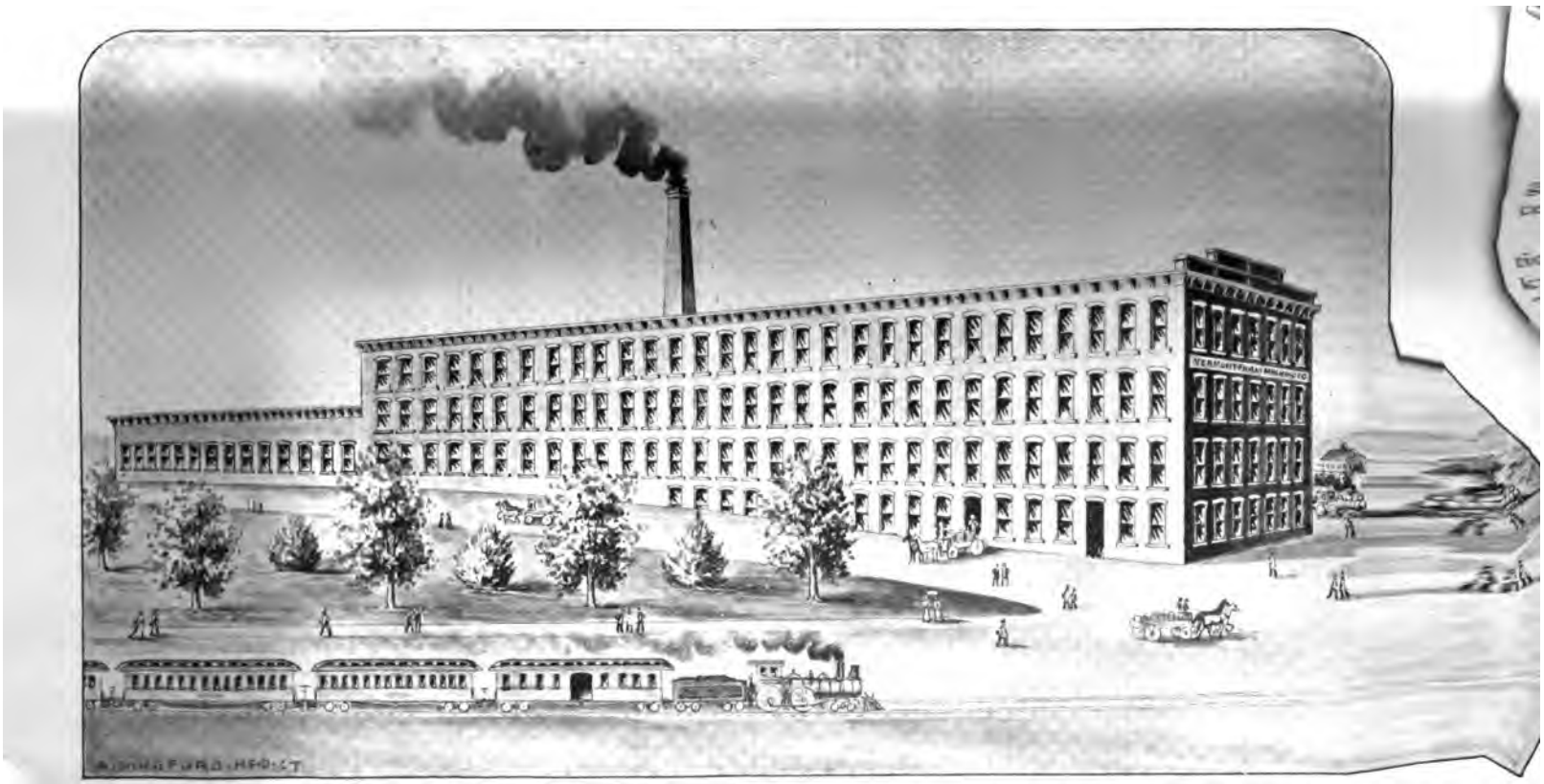
Though, as has been said, a large part of the available maples are at the present time unused, and though there are farms on the market today for a less price than the value of the maples upon them for sugar purposes, improved methods in making and marketing are having their effect, and the business at the present time is increasing each year.

The early custom of sugar parties, in which whole neighborhoods are invited, has not passed away, and the old and the young gather with old time interest to eat sugar spread upon snow, with the accompaniment of doughnuts; nor has the preference for the scum that rises in process of boiling lost caste. Today the sugar maker tests his syrup by thermometer or hydrometer, knowing exactly the condition of his product, and whether it is fit for syrup, tub sugar or cakes. The custom of testing by means of watching it apron from the ladle or dipper, by dropping in cold water,

Machine Shop.
Office
Iron Foundry
FAIRBANKS SCALE WORKS.



HOWE SCALE WORKS.



VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
MONUMENTAL AND BUILDING MARBLE
SHIPMENTS IN 1892, 5000 CARLOADS.
VERMONT MARBLE CO.
PROCTOR, VT.

it is impossible to know anything as to where the valuable deposits are located, except as chance or investigation reveals it. The principal portion of the marble now produced in Vermont is within a radius of five miles from the city of Rutland, and to estimate the future possibilities which may lie in this direction is suggested as a problem suitable to employ the most vivid imagination in its solution.

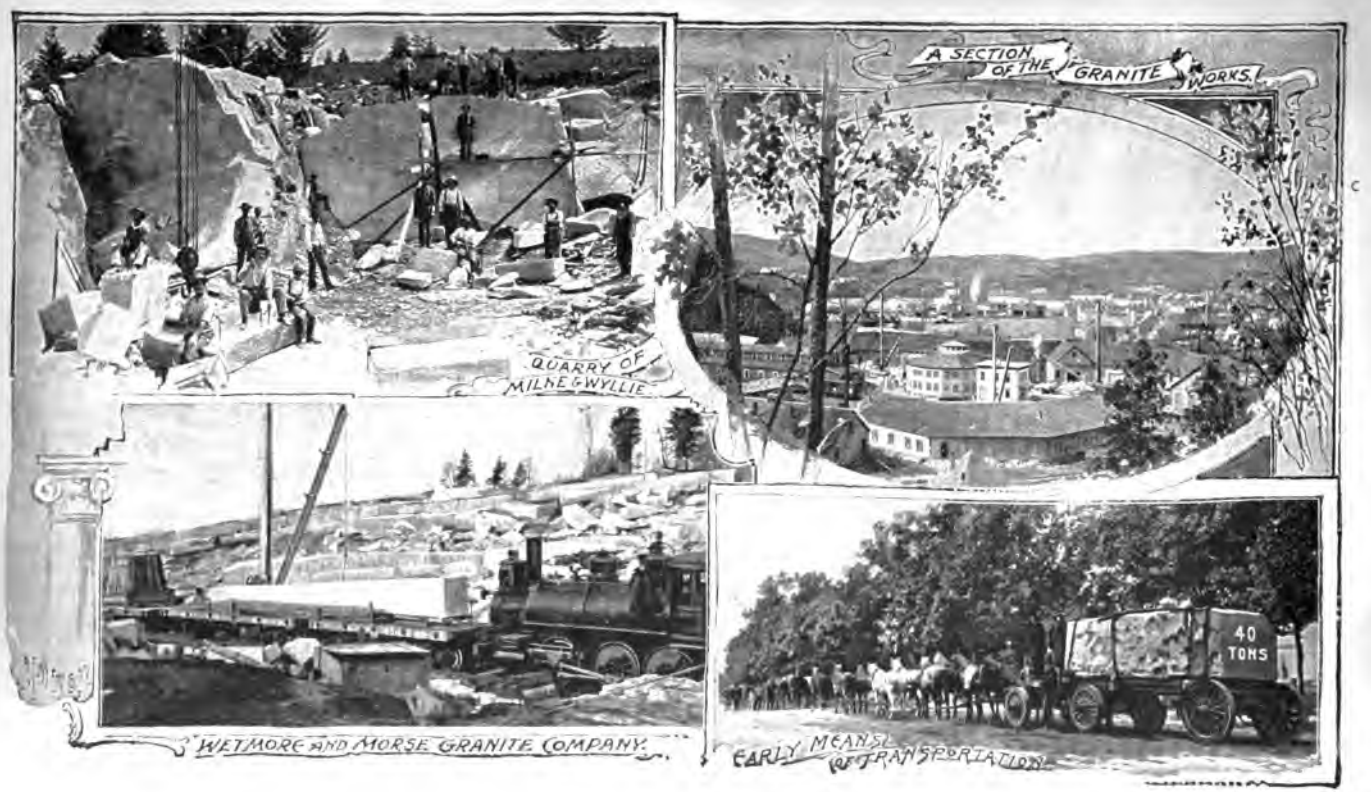
GRANITE.

YOUNGER than the marble industry, but not less important, is the production of granite. It was quarried as early as 1812, and used for building purposes in walls, window caps, and underpinning to a limited extent, and was found upon the surface throughout a large portion of the State. The building of the second State Capitol of Vermont, nearly sixty years ago, from this material, gave to us one of the finest capitols in New England, and at the same time informed the world of the wealth of this product which lay stored in the granite hills of Barre.

But it is of very recent date that anything has been done toward bringing granite working to the position it now occupies.

In 1875 the town of Barre became connected with the Central Vermont system of railroads by a donation of $55,000 for the building of a branch road. This furnished an outlet for the production of her quarries, and the beginning of the manufacture of monumental work was made. Though still in its infancy, this industry has become of great importance, not only to Barre, but to the State. Another railroad, costing $250,000, has been made to the quarries, and over this road 1,000 tons of granite have been carried in one day, and 100,000 tons, besides 22,000 passengers, in a year. More than 70 acres of quarry have been uncovered, and equipped with the latest improved derricks, steam drills, and other machinery, and the granite works in the village have an aggregate floor space of more than six acres.

If all the plants engaged in the finishing of this material in Barre could be combined in one manufacturing center it would occupy a space of more than 50 acres, give employment to 3,000 men, and pay them yearly


QUARRY OF
MILNE & WYLLIE
A SECTION
OF THE
GRANITE
WORKS.
WETMORE AND MORSE GRANITE COMPANY.
40
TONS
EARLY MEANS
OF TRANSPORTATION.

SLATE QUARRIES.

JAY PEAK.

BRADFORD STATION AND CONNECTICUT RIVER.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG SCENERY.

WINOOSKI RIVER NEAR MIDDLESEX
DAM & FOOT BRIDGE PROCTOR.
The HEADLAND ISLE LA MOTTE.
SOUTHERLAND FALLS. LOW WATER.

received their final chastisement that ever since has remained as a wholesome remembrance. On one of the islands of this lake, La Motte, was erected the first fort upon Vermont soil, and today along the shore and upon the islands of Champlain thousands of people pitch their tents, or come to spend a brief season at some of the hotels, and drink in health, enjoyment and recreation, by partaking of the fruits and products of this beautiful section, and in studying and appreciating its many beauties.

Memphremagog, on our northern boundary, is next in size to Champlain, and has many attractive and striking features. The high and rugged prominence known as Owl's Head, upon its western shore, the islands it contains, the beautiful and thriving village of Newport at its southern extremity, and a rich and thriving farming community upon the east, are a few of the many features that have helped to render this point a favorite resort for many people each season.

Not so well known, but rapidly gaining in prominence, is Willoughby Lake in the town of Westmore, of which a recent writer has well said: "I believe I am warranted in saying that nature has done more and art less for Willoughby Lake than any other spot in Vermont. Its entire length of six or seven miles, with a breadth of from one to one and a half miles, are so many miles of nature's grandest panorama. High mountains of rugged, bold rock, bound the lake on either side. On the easterly side of the lake is a carriage road, hard, smooth, and near enough to the lake on one side so that the spray from the waves, breaking over the rocks in high wind, does away with the necessity for sprinklers made by hand, while on the easterly side the road is bounded by almost perpendicular mountains, with cooling streams forming cascades equal to those more celebrated in the White Mountains; a lake of clear, cold water, with fish uncaught, enough for many generations." Recently an improvement company has been organized at Willoughby Lake for the purpose of building roads and erecting a large hotel.

At Greensboro is Caspian Lake, located at an altitude of 1,500 feet above the sea, and one of the favorite resorts for camping parties. Several cottages have been erected by those who return year after year to spend their vacation here. The water of this lake is from springs, and always cool and clear. It is a favorite home of the speckled trout, with which it is well supplied. The land adjoining this lake is high

KILLINGTON RANGE FROM RUTLAND

IN SHELBURNE BAY LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

CLARENDON GORGE

THE FALLS, CLARENDON GORGE

Clark Island from Isle la Motte

North Hero City from Allens Beach.

Clarke's Point PELOT'S BAY on Lake Champlain

ROCK DUNDER.

upon whose waters can be found every opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of boating, or rare inducements to indulge in the angler's art.

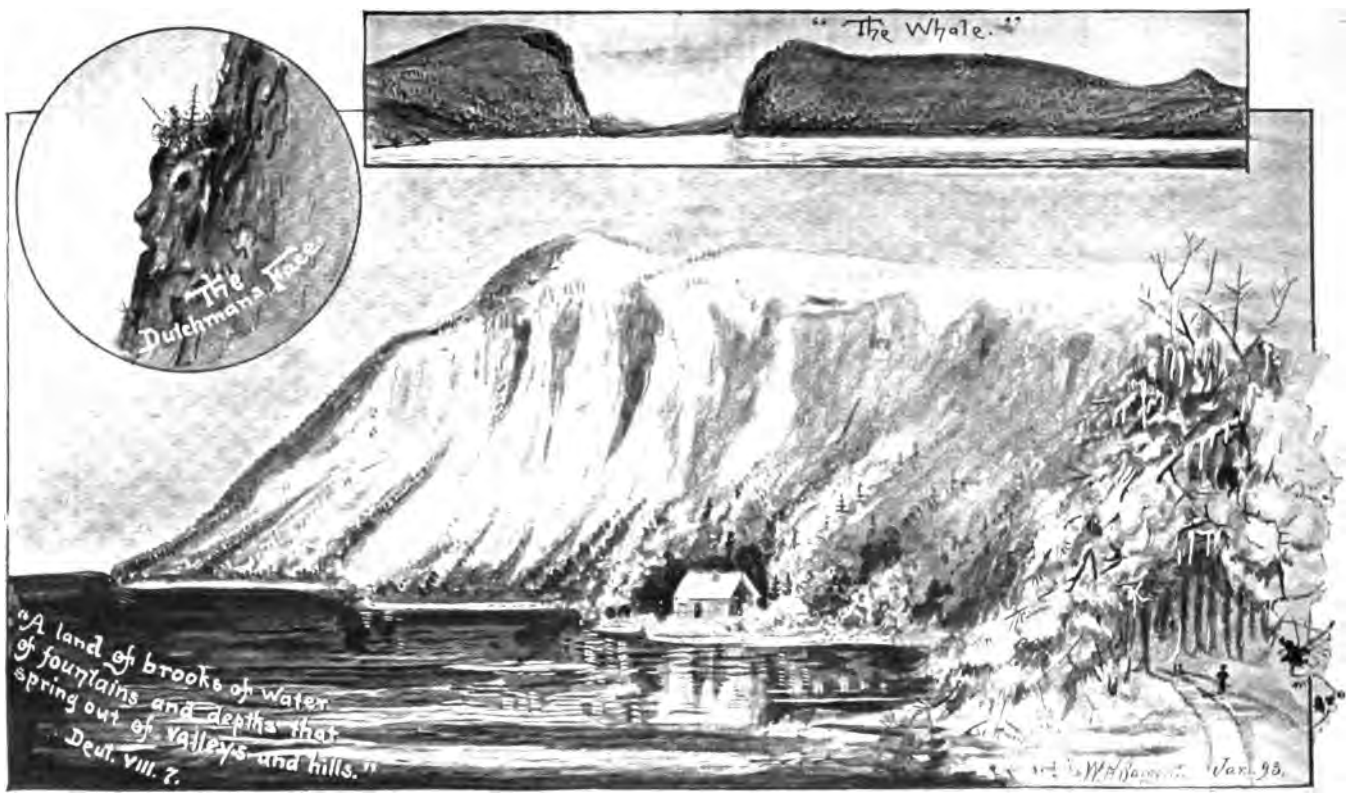
Of the mountains, of which no attempt will be made either to describe their own intrinsic beauty or the views of surpassing loveliness that may be seen from their summits, probably Mansfield is best known, and accredited with the highest altitude. Fancy has conceived the summit of this mountain in its irregular outline to resemble the appearance of an old man's face turned upward, and the two prominent peaks of the range, designated as nose and chin, suggest that these features are quite prominent in the face represented. Mansfield Mountain is located in Underhill, and has a passable carriage road to the summit.

South of Mansfield, in the town of Duxbury, is seen the summit of Camel's Hump, which is over 4,000 feet above the sea.

Killington, in Sherburne, which is seen from many portions of the State, ranks next to Mansfield in altitude, and has a place in the memory of nearly every one who has been familiar with Vermont.

Like a lone sentinel on guard stands Ascutney on the eastern border of the State. Up from the banks of the Connecticut river, it rises to a height of over 3,300 feet. The pleasant and thriving village of Windsor is at its feet, and large and excellent deposits of granite have been opened upon its side. Unlike most Vermont mountains no trees cover the summit, and no other mountains being near, an unobstructed view can there be obtained for nearly fifty miles in each direction.

Back from the village of Woodstock is Mount Tom, not of high altitude, but of interest, because at great



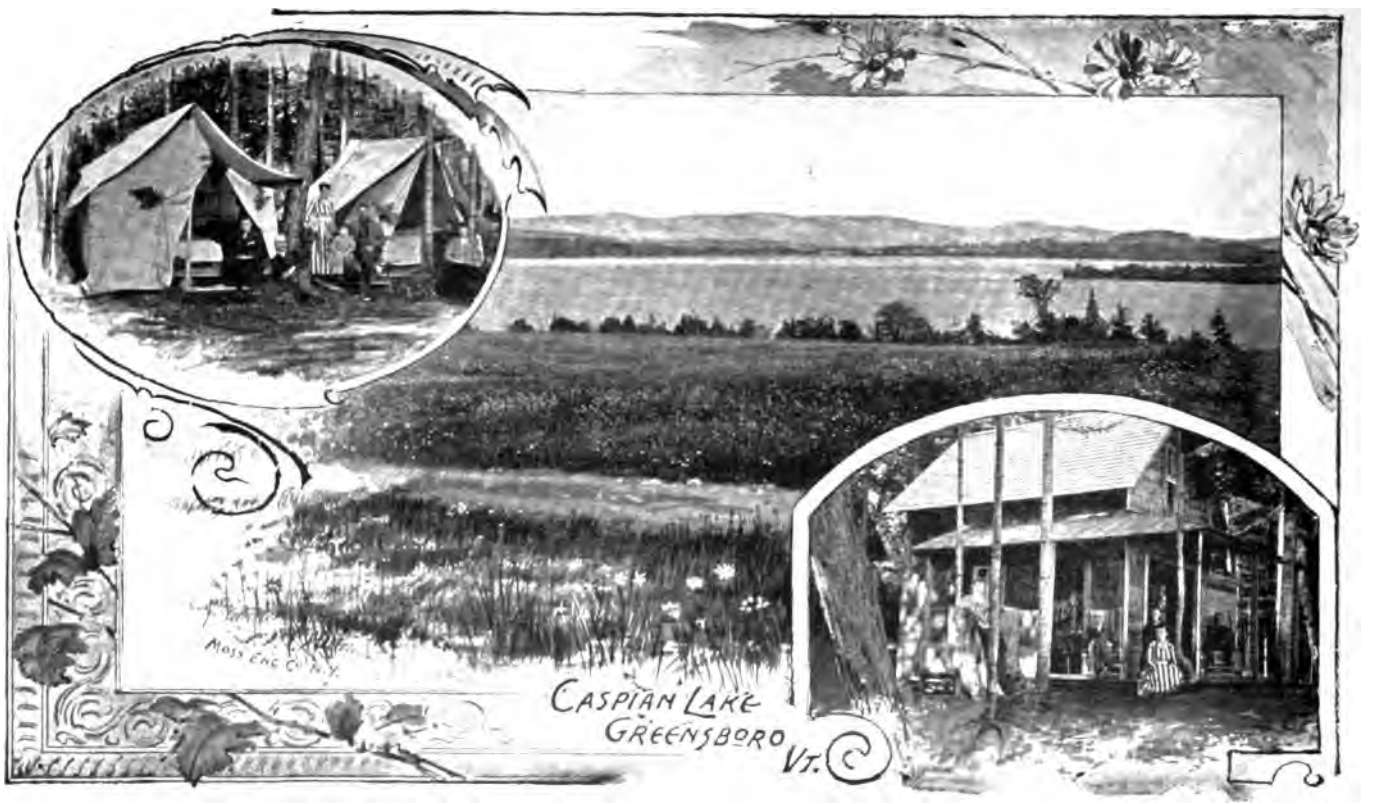
WILLOUGHBY LAKE.

expense the late Frederick Billings built excellent roads to its top and along its sides, which render it attractive and interesting to tourists.

Six miles below Woodstock, along the course of the Ottaquechee river, is found, not a mountain, but a gorge or gulf of considerable notoriety, known as Quechee Gulf. The almost perpendicular sides of this chasm to a depth of nearly 200 feet have served to class it among the points of interest in the State. At the point where the Woodstock railroad crosses this chasm the bridge has a total length of 200 feet, and the distance from the railroad track to the water is 165 feet.

When it is considered that the entire 157 miles from north to south in Vermont is traversed by a high mountain range, it is easily seen how little of this can be referred to. All Vermonters take pride in their mountains, and Sterling and Pico, Jay Peak, Pisgah, and Equinox all have features peculiar to themselves and of interest to the lover of mountain scenery, while rising out of the level country of Addison county, Snake or Grand View Mountain seems higher than many points of greater altitude, and is the pride of the people of the locality, and valued highly for the fine view from its summit.

The economic value of Vermont scenery is a feature new to most of the people of the State, and people who have found their way into the State to spend a portion of each season have, as a rule, come without invitation or inducement from the citizens. Clinging close to the traditions of the past and to former customs, it is but recently that the people of the State have seen any advantage in soliciting a portion of the travel which each season seeks a rest and change by means of a few weeks in some interesting and inviting retreat. The result of the little that has yet been done has been to supply our summer resorts and hotels with more custom than they could accommodate, and many a farmer's home has been utilized to the mutual advantage of both host and guest. New hotels are each year being erected, new sections are being beautified, homes are being opened to this travel, and many are buying small tracts of land and building neat cottages for summer homes for their families, where they may escape the heat, the dust, and disease of the cities, and become strong by close communion with nature, surrounded with her richest privileges.


CASPIAN LAKE
GREENSBORO VT.

Important Vermont Towns and Cities.

VERMONT can claim no large city within her borders, and the fact that there are beautiful and well kept villages and cities is almost lost sight of in making up a list of Vermont attractions. Because other states have more populous towns, it does not follow that they are more attractive or pleasant, or provided with finer buildings, or contain more privileges.

BURLINGTON,

The Queen City and pride of Vermont, with its 15,000 population, located on the east shore of Lake Champlain; the seat of the State University; the center of a large lumber trade and extensive manufacturing; possesses all the advantages of location, either for business or for scenic effect, that could be asked for by the most exacting. It is provided with fine public buildings, excellent schools and charitable institutions, and extensive business blocks. The people are enterprising and take great interest in the welfare of the city. It is the second oldest city in the State, having been incorporated in 1864. It has many fine private residences, and has become a favorite resort for men of wealth from the larger cities who have built homes and made their residence there. The growth of Burlington has been steady and legitimate, and at no time greater than at the present.

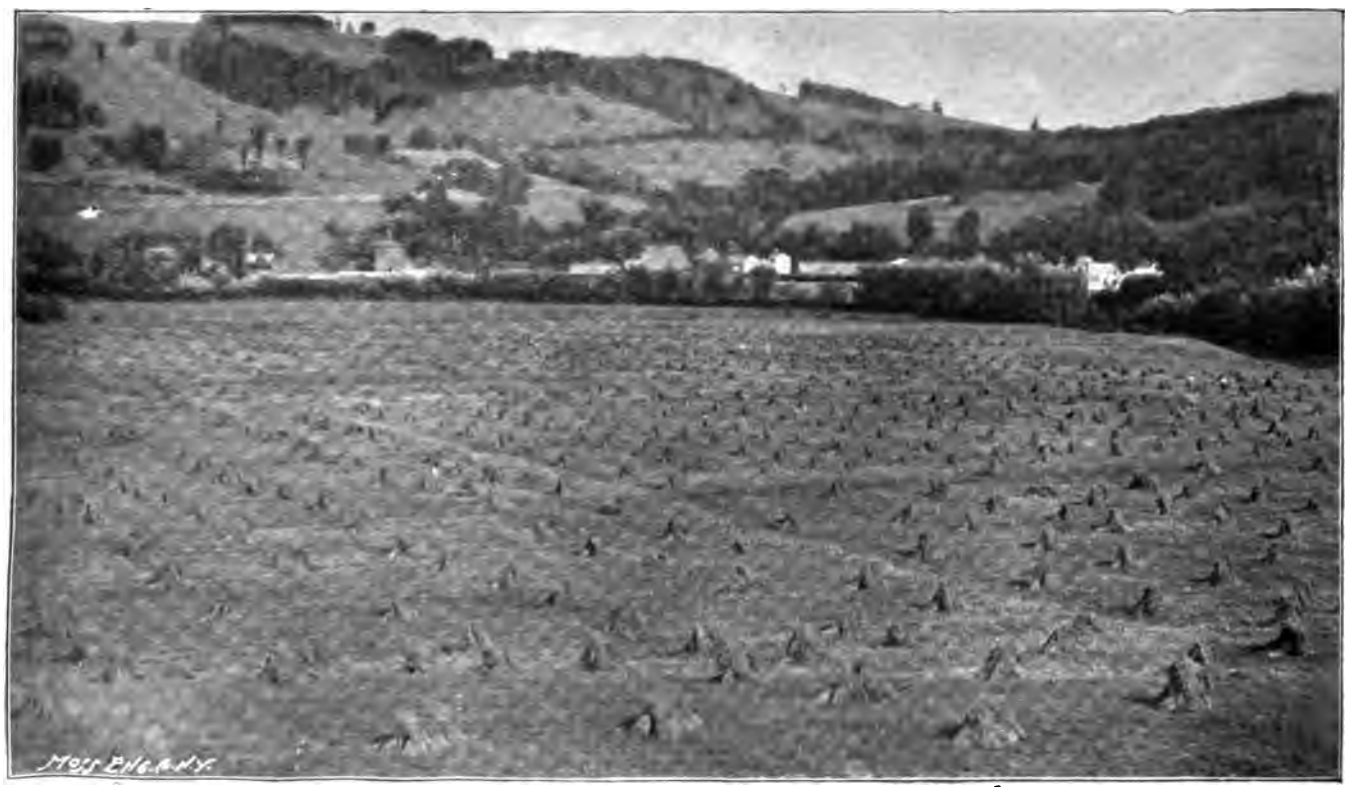
RUTLAND,

The second city in size, and sometimes known as the Marble City, is the center of the marble trade of the State, and has several important manufactures. The largest of these is the Howe Scale Works. The buildings of Rutland are many of them fine, and the marble which enters largely into their construction gives them a rich appearance. Several lines of railroad center at Rutland, giving it many advantages as a shipping point.

VERGENNES,

The oldest city in the State, was incorporated in 1788. It is situated eight miles from Lake Champlain, at the lower falls of Otter Creek, which is navigable to this

WINDSOR AND ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN.



OATFIELD NEAR WOODSTOCK

facts that it was here that the convention met that declared Vermont to be an independent State, and here, also, that was shed the first blood of the revolution, that of William French.

SPRINGFIELD

Is almost exclusively a manufacturing town. It is situated on the Black River, which falls in a series of cascades at this point, furnishing one of the finest water powers in the State.

WINDSOR,

At the base of Ascutney mountain and on the Connecticut River, was the place at which was framed the first constitution of Vermont, and the place of meeting of the first legislature of Vermont, in March, 1778.

WOODSTOCK

Has always been noted for the natural beauty of its location and has many fine buildings, both public and private. It is the terminus of the Woodstock Railroad, which connects it with White River Junction.

RANDOLPH

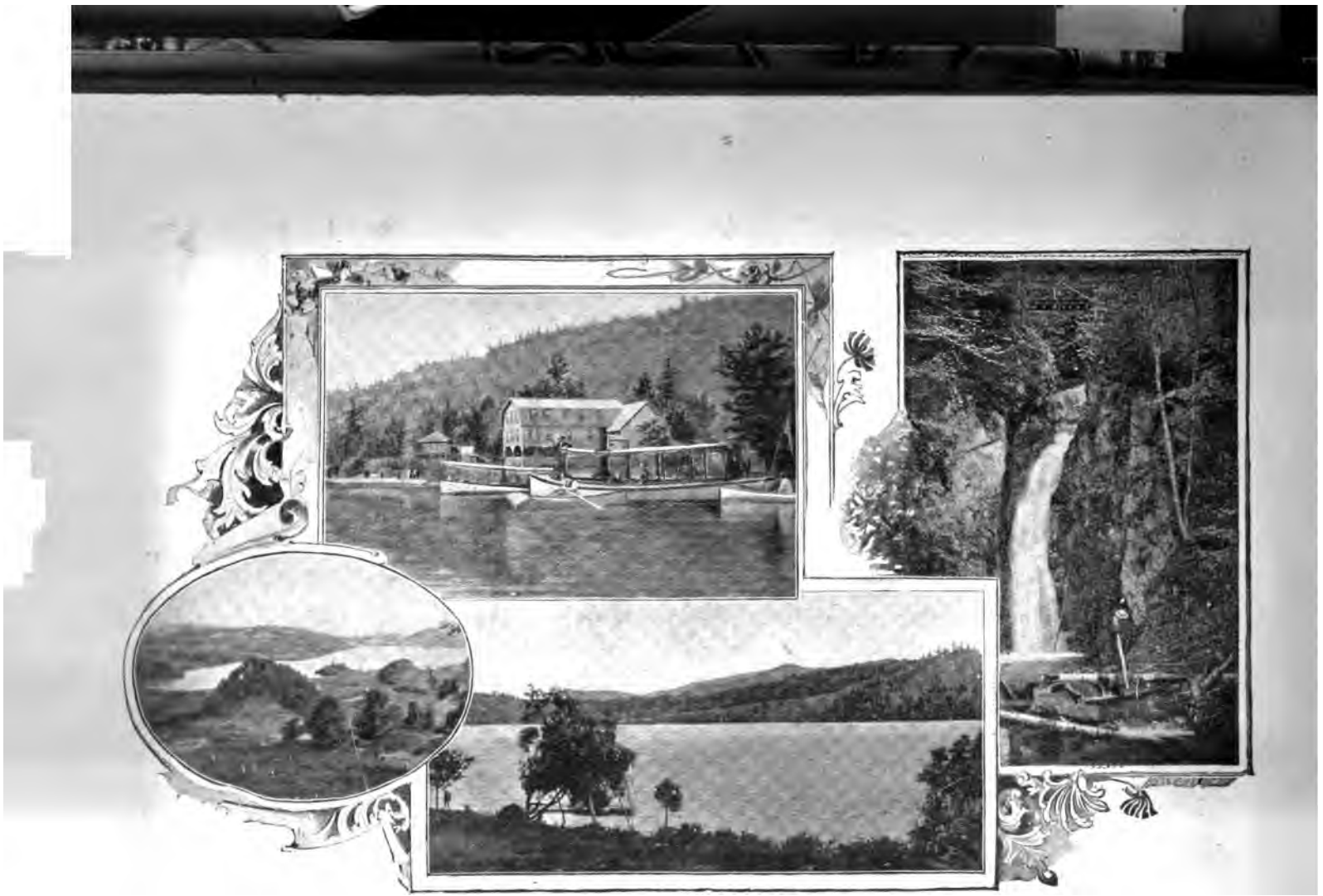
Is the most populous and wealthiest town in Orange county. It is located on the Central Vermont Railroad, and on one of the branches of White River. It is one of the best farming towns in the State, and the principal village, West Randolph, is a well kept, thriving place, having considerable manufacturing.

ST. JOHNSBURY,

Which has been termed by one writer, "the model village of the world," is the headquarters of the Fairbanks Scale Works and other important manufactures. It has fine public buildings, a beautiful location, fine residences and business blocks and the best of school privileges.

MONTPELIER,

The capital of the State, located near its center, on the Winooski River, has important manufacturing interests. Its public buildings are among the best in the country. It has excellent school privileges, and many fine private residences.



VIEWS OF LAKE MOREY.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS.

BARRE,

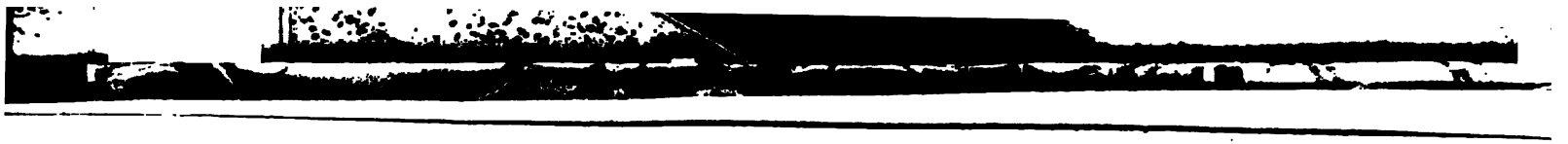
Six miles from Montpelier, has been already referred to in connection with the granite industry.

NEWPORT,

On Lake Memphremagog, is a pleasant, wide-awake town, having a large trade in lumber, quite extensive manufacturing, is a favorite summer resort, and has made a steady increase in population.

Summer Resorts.

ALTHOUGH nearly every town in the State has its summer visitors, and any list attempted must be very incomplete, a few of the best known places, in addition to the towns named, where special provisions have been made to entertain, are here given: Middletown Springs, Clarendon Springs, Iodine Springs in South Hero, Alburgh Springs, Highgate Springs, Sheldon Springs, Brunswick Springs, Lake Dunmore in Salisbury, Willoughby Lake in Westmore, Lake Bomoseen in Castleton, Lake St. Catherine in Poultney, Bread Loaf Inn in Ripton. Hyde Manor in Sudbury, Equinox Springs in Manchester. Hotels especially intended to accommodate summer travel are found in Woodstock, Springfield, Brandon, Randolph, Peacham, Morrisville, Newport, Bradford, Stowe, and Wilmington, and the hotels at other places nearly all make provisions for accommodating this custom.



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